



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

718. *Thryothorus ludovicianus*. CAROLINA WREN.—Common everywhere up to 3000 feet.

727. *Sitta carolinensis*. WHITE-BREASTED NUTHATCH.—Common, ranging from 1000 to 3000 feet.

731. *Parus bicolor*. TUFTED TITMOUSE.—Very common in the valleys and observed as high as 3000 feet.

736. *Parus carolinensis*. CAROLINA CHICKADEE.—Common with the preceding species, of which it was an almost constant companion, as in Ohio. No *P. atricapillus* observed, although carefully looked for.

751. *Poliophtila cærulea*. BLUE-GRAY GNATCATCHER.—Common, ranging from the lowlands up to 3000 feet.

755. *Turdus mustelinus*. WOOD THRUSH.—Specimens taken at 2000 and 4000 feet.

761. *Merula migratoria*. AMERICAN ROBIN.—While standing in the cupola of the University at Knoxville, a small Hawk, resembling the Pigeon Hawk, passed close by. Following it with the eye across an adjoining pasture, it was observed to flush a bird from a fence corner and, after a stern chase of thirty or forty yards, to seize it. A lively tussel ensued, after which the Hawk rose, heavily weighted, and took refuge in some neighboring trees. A few feathers secured at the site of the struggle have been kindly identified by Mr. Ridgway as those of a young Robin, and on these rests the admission of the species to our list, as no other specimens were observed.

766. *Sialia sialis*. BLUEBIRD.—A few noted about 'deadening's' in the 'coves.'

SOME RARE FLORIDA BIRDS.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

Gelochelidon nilotica. GULL-BILLED TERN.—This species appears to be rare on the Gulf Coast. The only record I have of its occurrence is a male taken at John's Pass, Hillsboro' County, December 17, 1886.

Chondestes grammacus. LARK FINCH.—On September 19, 1886, I saw a single individual of this species in my garden at Tarpon Springs, Hillsboro' County. Later, my friend, Mr. J. W. Atkins, took an adult female at Punta Rossa. Mr. Atkins has kindly sent me the bird for identification. It was taken September 26, 1886.

Vireo altiloquus barbatulus. BLACK-WHISKERED VIREO.—

On my trip South during May, 1886, I heard at a number of points, but particularly near Punta Rossa, the song of a Vireo that was not familiar to me. The birds always kept in the deepest mangrove thickets, so that I was never able to procure one. But at Punta Rossa, where I met Mr. Atkins, who was at that time connected with the telegraph service at that point, we discussed the bird, and I called his attention to what I took to be one singing in a mangrove swamp not far away. I was, at the time, on my way home, and being somewhat pressed for time I could not well stay to investigate the matter. Shortly after my return Mr. Atkins wrote me of the capture of four of the birds in question, and later sent me two skins which were, as we had surmised, of this species.

Both of those he sent to me were males taken on the 22d of May, 1886, near Punta Rossa.

During the summer, about the middle of July, I thought I detected the species on a single occasion near Tarpon Springs, and I feel quite sure of this now, though unable to capture the bird at that time.

I visited Tampa, in October, and on looking at some skins obtained by Mr. Stuart, in June, 1886, in the immediate vicinity of the city of Tampa, a single representative of this species at once attracted my attention. It was not labelled, but Mr. Stuart remembered its capture and thought it an adult male. It is now in my collection. I believe this bird to be a common summer resident on the Southern Gulf Coast of Florida.

Dendroica discolor. PRAIRIE WARBLER.—While at Punta Rossa last spring, Mr. Atkins showed me a Warbler which, though in exceptional plumage, must be referred to this species. Mr. Allen has very kindly examined it and compared it with a large series of Prairie Warblers, and the above conclusion is largely due to his careful examination. The appended description will show the main differences in coloration between this and the typical bird.

No. 129, collection of J. A. Atkins. "Punta Rossa, 16th April, 1886. ♀?" (The sex mark on the label is followed by an interrogation mark; the size of the bird, however, would seem to indicate that it is a female, if it be the species in question.) Similar to female *D. discolor*. Above obscure olive green, brighter on the crown and rump. Sides of nape and upper tail-coverts strongly suffused with ashy; interscapulars faintly tinged with brownish. Tail and wings about as in typical *discolor*. Lores dusky; a

supraloral stripe of orange, from base of bill to eye, including upper eyelid; a patch of orange below the eye, more intense on the right side than on the left, extending back over the upper part of the ear-coverts, and forward narrowly (on the left side only) to the rectus. Chin and part of the throat intense cadmium yellow. There is also a very appreciable tinge of this color on the yellow of the breast. The maxillary stripe is ash mixed with black. The streaks on the sides are nearly obsolete. "Length, 4.50; extent, 6.37; wing, 2.00; tail, 1.75" (collector's measurements from the fresh bird).*

Mr. Atkins says that at the time he took this bird he saw another which appeared to him to be identical with it, but a careful search later in the season has failed to bring to light any other specimens.

THE PRESENT CONDITION OF SOME OF THE BIRD ROOKERIES OF THE GULF COAST OF FLORIDA.

BY W. E. D. SCOTT.

First Paper.

ON Friday, April 30, 1886, I started from the town of Tarpon Springs in Hillsboro' County, Florida, to make a cruise of a few weeks along the west coast, to investigate matters ornithological. It was a journey without any objective point. I had in mind only to go as far south as possible, in the time at my disposal, passing over some ground that had been familiar to me six years before.

* [The specimen in question is remarkable for its small size, it being considerably smaller even than average West Indian examples of females of *D. discolor*; one (of several kindly loaned me by Mr. Ridgway for comparison), however, proves to be fully as small, while others are somewhat larger. In a large series from Florida in the Cambridge Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, with which I have compared Mr. Atkins's specimen, none are quite so small, but the ashy coloring of the maxillary stripe, the auriculars, and sides of the nape is met with in other specimens, and one or two show traces of the peculiar 'hyperchromatism' displayed by the specimen from Mr. Atkins. No single specimen, however, has all of these ashy markings combined, they being found separately in different specimens. The asymetry in respect to the heightened color on the two sides of the head suggests that the specimen in question is not only exceptionally small, but abnormal in coloration. The general effect is unique, and at first sight suggests probable specific distinctness from *D. discolor*.—J. A. A.]